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Analysis of avifaunal diversity, richness, status and food guild in Ecopark, West Bengal, India

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ABSTRACT

This is the first report of annotated checklist of birds in Ecopark. During December 2019 to November 2021 a total of 171 different bird species from 19 orders and 57 families was recorded from this urban park. The order Passeriformes (50.29%) and the family Ardeidae (7.01%) were found to be the most dominating. Among all birds, 167 Least Concern and 4 globally Near Threatened species were recorded. In addition, 106 species were resident, 47 were winter migrant, 10 local migrant, 4 passage migrant, 3 summer migrant and only one species of Lesser Frigate bird was observed as vagrant in respect to Rajarhat Wetland. Eight types of feeding guilds were observed of which Insectivore birds (36.25%) were found to be most abundant followed by Carnivores (28.65%) and Omnivores (22.80%). In the second year, 15 new bird species was observed. Bird diversity was found to be much higher during the covid lockdown.

Keywords: Avifauna, Biodiversity, Food guild, Migratory status, Urban Park

1. INTRODUCTION

The world's bird population is estimated to be over 10,000 species. They have important ecological role in the environment, helps in seed dispersal, pollination, pest control (Tabur, 2015; Jha, 2021; Raval, 2022). The Indian subcontinent is home to about 13% (1313) of the world's bird species (Grimmett et al. 2016). However with increasing urbanization, there is a rapid change in landscape and land usage, putting severe pressure on bird populations (Tzortzakaki et al., 2018). Urbanization has been highlighted as one of the key factors of species endangerment in the Anthropocene, which is unsurprising (MacGregor-Fors et al. 2020). The majority of land is changed from natural open space to crowded urban areas, species abundance is reduced as only those species that can survive and adapt to human activity grow to dominate the community (Marzluff, 2017). The preservation and improvement of biodiversity rely heavily on urban areas (Farinha-Marques et al., 2011). Urban parks, in particular, provide a wealth of potential avian habitat. It provides an opportunity to research the effects of human-induced habitat changes on bird communities, such as extensive vegetation



modification, reduction in the size of suitable habitats, disturbance associated with proximity to human populations, the presence of buildings etc (Farinha-Marques et al., 2011). Birds are easily observed by trained observers and give a way to investigate the effects of different urban designs on birds (Chace & Walsh, 2006).

As a result, we concentrated our research on urban bird diversity within Ecopark, a megadiverse area, with a particular emphasis on the relative importance of urban green spaces (primarily urban forests, grasslands and gardens) and waterbodies (Lake and ponds). Ecopark is present at the centre of the Rajarhat wetland which is rich in biodiversity. This wetland provides a variety of ecosystem services. However, the wetland is continuously shrinking due to rapid urbanisation. Ecopark is the last stronghold of protected grasslands. The knowledge on the bird community present within the park is crucial for developing species specific conservation plans.

The bird diversity in urban areas has been studied throughout West Bengal in regions like Purulia town (Mahato et al., 2021), Durgapur, Berhampur (Mistry, 2015), Cooch Behar (Das and Mitra, 2013), sub-urban area of Southern West Bengal (Mukhopadhyay and Mazumdar, 2017), and residential localities of Kolkata. These studies focus on the bird diversities in urbanised areas with differing vegetation structures. However, there is a lack of knowledge on the avian composition and habitat utilization within urban biodiversity parks. Our study focuses on one of the largest urban parks in North 24 Parganas district and the avian diversity of this park.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

The research has been carried out in Ecopark, North 24 Parganas (Figure 1) (22°36′11.1240″N 88°27′59.6736″E) for two years from December 2019 to November 2021. The Ecopark is a typical urban park, covers an area of 194 hectares that consists of different type of habitats like grassland, forest land, marsh land and wetland. It also includes a large lake or waterbody of 42 hectares with islands in it.

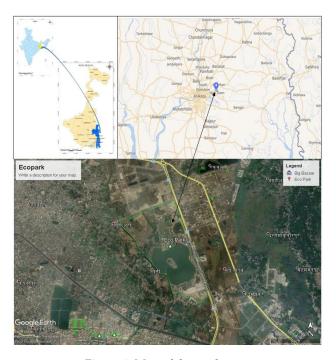


Figure 1: Map of the study area

Pakhibitan: Inside the Ecopark, Pakhibitan is a small patch of natural habitat with least amount of human interference. This makes it an ideal habitat for birds as well as other animal species. It is spread over three acres, consisting of distinct habitats such as wet grassland, forest land and two small waterbodies. In the grassland *Typha latifolia* is the main dominant species which plays an important role in much of the bird's ecology such as during nesting, hiding from predators and in other social interactions.

Butterfly Garden: The vegetation in this garden consist of shrubs, bushes and some big trees. This habitat is maintained for the conservation of buttereflies. It not only attracts the butterflies but also attracts insectivorous, frugivorous and nectarivorous birds.

Rainforest: The vegetation of the rainforest consists mainly of a variety of large tree species, planted in homogeneous clusters. This area mainly attracts forest dwelling and frugivorous birds.

Sampling Method

Collection of the data has been obtained using three type of sampling methods. Except Pakhibitan, the whole Ecopark data was taken two days per week by direct observation using line transact method (Bibby et al., 2000). The length of the Line transect was one km. Point count has been used to collect data from Pakhibitan. Data was obtained two times (10.00am – 1.00 pm and 3.00 pm - 6.00 pm) on a regular basis. Temperature, humidity, wind direction and wind speed were recorded along with the data. Opportunistic observation was made both Ecopark and Pakhibitan. For identification of birds and preparing of checklist we used the book "Birds of Indian Subcontinent" (Grimmett et al., 2011) and eBird. All birds are enlisted along with their current conservation status, food habit and migratory status. Birds are also grouped according to their body size, where birds that were up to 20cm has been considered as 'small' and larger than 20cm and smaller than 60cm was grouped as 'medium' sized birds. Birds that are bigger than 60cm was normally grouped as 'large'. During summer the average temperature was 33.66°C and during winter average temperature was 24.72°C. Bird photographs were taken using digital cameras (Nikon Coolpix P900 and Nikon Coolpix P600). Long distance birds or small birds were being confirmed by Binocular (Olympus 8* 40 DPS1).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this research, we observed 171 species (Table 1) of birds belonging to 19 orders and 57 families within the Ecopark. The order Passeriformes 86 (50.29%) was discovered to be the most dominant followed by Pelecaniformes 12 (7.01%), Charadriiformes and Cuculiformes each was 9(5.26%) (Table 1). Family Ardeidae 12 (7.01%) has the highest number of species followed by Cuculidae and Motacillidae each was 9 (5.26%) (Table 1). Ardeidae consists of herons and egrets which find a greater representation in Ecopark because there are many ponds and lakes scattered all over the park. This provides suitable foraging and roosting sites for species such as Black-crowned Night Heron, Indian Pond Heron, Striated Heron, Cattle Egret etc.

The migratory status (Table 1) of the recorded birds shows that 106 (62%) species were resident, 47 (27.48%) were winter migrant, 10(5.84%) local migrant, 4(2.33%) passage migrant, 3 (1.75%) summer migrant and only one pelagic species (Lesser Frigatebird) was vagrant with respect to Rajarhat Wetland. The Lesser Frigatebird is likely a wind-blown species that lost its way during the cyclonic storms that hit coastal West Bengal in the month of April, 2020.

We identified eight types of feeding guilds (Table 1) among the species. They are Insectivores 62 (36.25%), Carnivores 49 (28.65%), Omnivores 39 (22.80%), Granivore 9 (5.26%), Herbivore 6 (3.50%), Invertivore 3 (1.75%), Frugivore 2 (1.16%), Nectarivore 1 (0.58%). The analysis of feeding guild reveals that the bird community of this region is not homogenised in terms of either taxonomy or functionality. The greater number of insectivores indicates a healthy population of lower taxa.

Birds are classified according to their size (Table 1). Among the 171 species 85(50%) species were medium sized birds, 71(41%) species were small and 15(9%) species were large sized birds.

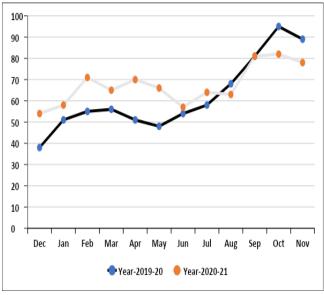


Figure 2: Month wise variation of birds in two years.

The diversity of birds was compared between two years (Figure 2) on the basis of months. In the year of 2019-20 we have found out 139 species of birds and in 2020-21 we found out 154 species of birds. The highest number of birds (95 species) was found in the month of October 2019-20 in two years. The number of species is increasing because the alternative habitats are decreasing rapidly. The park was closed for public according to COVID protocols for most of the second year of our study. This have contributed to increasing species richness in the second year due to less anthropogenic disturbances.

Table 1: Checklist of birds found in the Ecopark with their IUCN status, Residential status, feeding guild, and Size.

SL.	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN	Residentia	Feeding	Size	Y-1	Y-2			
No.	Common Name	Scientific Ivalite	Status	1 status	Guild	Size	1-1	1-2			
Order-Anseriformes											
		Family-A	natidae								
1	Lesser Whistling-duck	Dendrocygna javanica	LC	LM	Н	M	1	1			
2	Knob billed Duck	Sarkidiornis melanotos	LC	WM	Н	L	0	1			
3	Cotton Pygmy-goose	Nettapus coromandelianus	LC	LM	0	M	0	1			
4	Gadwall	Mareca strepera	LC	WM	Ο	M	0	1			
Order- Podiciformes											
Family-Podicipedidae											
5	Little Grebe	Tachybaptus ruficollis	LC	R	0	M	1	0			
		Order-Cico	niiformes								
		Family-Cio	coniidae								
6	Woolly-necked stork	Ciconia episcopus	LC	LM	С	L	0	1			
7	Painted Stork	Mycteria leucocephala	NT	R	С	L	1	1			
8	Asian Openbill	Anastomus oscitans	NT	R	С	L	1	1			
Order- Pelecaniformes											
		Family- A	rdeidae								
9	Yellow Bittern	Ixobrychus sinensis	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
10	Cinnamon Bittern	Ixobrychus cinnamomeus	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
11	Black Bittern	Ixobrychus flavicollis	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
12	Striated Heron	Butorides striata	LC	R	С	M	0	1			
13	Black-crowned Night Heron	Nycticorax nycticorax	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
14	Indian Pond Heron	Ardeola grayii	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
15	Grey Heron	Ardea cinerea	LC	R	С	L	1	1			
16	Purple Heron	Ardea purpurea	LC	R	С	L	1	1			
17	Cattle Egret	Bubulcus ibis	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
18	Great Egret	Ardea alba	LC	R	С	L	1	1			
19	Intermediate Egret	Ardea intermedia	LC	R	С	L	1	1			
20	Little Egret	Egretta garzetta	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
		Order-Sul	iformes			•	•				
		Family- Fr	egatidae								
21	Lesser Frigatebird	Fregata ariel	LC	V	С	L	1	0			
	-	Family-Phalac	rocoracida	e	-		•				
22	Little Cormorant	Microcarbo niger	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
23	Indian Cormorant	Phalacrocorax fuscicollis	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
24	Great Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo	LC	WM	С	L	0	1			

		Order- Flco Family-Fal						
25	Common Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	LC	WM	С	M	1	1
26	Amur Falcon	Falco amurensis	LC	WM	С	M	1	0
		Order- Accip	oitriformes		1	•	•	
		Family-Acc	ipitridae					
27	Black-winged kite	Elanus caeruleus	LC	R	С	M	0	1
28	Black Kite	Milvus migrans	LC	R	С	L	1	1
29	Oriental Honey- buzzard	Pernis ptilorhynchus	LC	R	С	М	1	1
30	Shikra	Accipiter badius	LC	R	С	M	1	1
31	Booted Eagle	Hieraaetus pennatus	LC	WM	С	M	1	1
		Order-Gru	iiformes				•	
		Family-R	allidae					
32	Slaty-breasted Rail	Lewinia striata	LC	R	О	S	1	0
33	Ruddy-breasted Crake	Zapornia fusca	LC	R	О	S	1	1
34	White-breasted Waterhen	Amaurornis phoenicurus	LC	R	0	M	1	1
35	Common Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus	LC	R	О	M	1	1
36	Eurasian Coot	Fulica atra	LC	WM	О	M	1	1
		Family-Ja	canidae				•	
37	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	Hydrophasianus chirurgus	LC	R	IV	M	1	1
38	Bronze-winged Jacana	Metopidius indicus	LC	R	О	M	1	1
		Order-Chara Family-Cha						
39	Grey headed Lapwing	Vanellus cinereus	LC	WM	IV	M	0	1
40	Red-wattled Lapwing	Vanellus indicus	LC	R	IV	M	1	1
		Family-Rost	tratulidae					
41	Greater painted-snipe	Rostratula benghalensis	LC	R	О	S	0	1
		Family-Scol	lopacidae				•	
42	Common Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	LC	WM	О	S	1	1
43	Green Sandpiper	Tringa ochropus	LC	WM	С	S	1	1
44	Wood Sandpiper	Tringa glareola	LC	WM	С	S	0	1
45	Common Sandpiper	Actitis hypoleucos	LC	WM	С	S	1	1
		Family-Gla	reolidae					
46	Oriental pratincole	Glareola maldivarum	LC	r	С	S	0	1
		Family-L	aridae					
47	Common Tern	Sterna hirundo	LC	PM	С	M	1	0
		Order-Colum						
		Family-Col	umbidae					
48	Common Pigeon	Columba livia	LC	R	G	M	1	1
49	Eurasian Collared Dove	Streptopelia decaocto	LC	R	G	М	1	1
50	Spotted Dove	Spilopelia chinensis	LC	R	G	M	1	1
51	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	Treron phoenicopterus	LC	R	F	М	1	1

		Order-Psitta Family-Psitt									
52	Alexandrine Parakeet	Palaeornis eupatria	NT	R	Н	M	1	1			
53	Rose-ringed Parakeet	Alexandrinus krameri	LC	R	Н	M	1	1			
54	Plum-headed Parakeet	Himalayapsitta cyanocephala	LC	R	Н	М	1	1			
55	Red-breasted Parakeet	Psittacula alexandri	NT	R	Н	M	0	1			
Order-Cuculiformes											
Family-Cuculidae											
56	Jacobin Cuckoo	Clamator jacobinus	LC	SM	I	M	1	1			
57	Common Hawk Cuckoo	Hierococcyx varius	LC	R	I	M	1	1			
58	Indian Cuckoo	Cuculus micropterus	LC	PM	I	M	0	1			
59	Common Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	LC	PM	I		0	1			
60	Lesser Cuckoo	Cuculus poliocephalus	LC	PM	I	S	0	1			
61	Plaintive Cuckoo	Cacomantis merulinus	LC	LM	I	S	1	1			
62	Asian Koel	Eudynamys scolopaceus	LC	R	F	M	1	1			
63	Greater Coucal	Centropus sinensis	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
64	Lesser Coucal	Centropus bengalensis	LC	R	С	M	1	0			
Order- Strigiformes											
		Family-Ty	tonidae								
65	Barn Owl	Tyto alba	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
		Family-St	rigidae								
66	Spotted Owlet	Athene brama	LC	R	С	S	1	1			
		Order-Caprim	ulgiformes	6							
		Family- Capr	imulgidae								
67	Large-tailed Nightjar	Caprimulgus macrurus	LC	R	I	M	1	1			
		Order-Apo	diformes								
		Family-Ap	odidae								
68	Asian Palm Swift	Cypsiurus balasiensis	LC	R	I	S	1	1			
69	Little Swift	Apus affinis	LC	R	I	S	1	0			
		Order-Bucer Family-Up									
70	Common Hoopoe	Upupa epops	LC	R	I	M	1	1			
		Order-Cora	ciiformes		•	-1	u .				
		Family-Co	raciidae								
71	Indian Roller	Coracias benghalensis	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
		Family-Alc	edinidae								
72	Stork-billed Kingfisher	Pelargopsis capensis	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
73	White-throated Kingfisher	Halcyon smyrnensis	LC	R	С	М	1	1			
74	Common Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	LC	R	С	S	1	1			
75	Pied Kingfisher	Ceryle rudis	LC	R	С	S	0	1			
	•	Family-Me	ropidae								
76	Green Bee-eater	Merops orientalis	LC	R	I	S	1	1			

77	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	Merops philippinus	LC	R	I	S	1	1			
		Order-Pici									
Family-Megalaimidae											
78	Lineated Barbet	Psilopogon lineatus	LC	R	Ο	M	1	1			
79	Blue-throated Barbet	Psilopogon asiaticus	LC	R	O	S	1	1			
80	Coppersmith Barbet	Psilopogon haemacephalus	LC	R	О	S	1	1			
Family-Picidae											
81	Eurasian Wryneck	Jynx torquilla	LC	WM	I	S	0	1			
82	Rufous Woodpecker	Micropternus brachyurus	LC	R	I	S	1	1			
83	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	Dendrocopos macei	LC	R	I	S	1	1			
84	Streak-throated Woodpecker	Picus xanthopygaeus	LC	R	Ι	M	1	1			
85	Black-rumped Flameback	Dinopium benghalense	LC	R	I	М	1	1			
Order-Passeriformes											
Family-Pittidae											
86	Indian Pitta	Pitta brachyura	LC	R	I	S	0	1			
	1	Family-Ar	tamidae				I				
87	Ashy Woodswallow	Artamus fuscus	LC	R	I	S	1	1			
Family-Campephagidae											
88	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	Lalage melanoptera	LC	R	I	S	1	0			
		Family-Aeg	ithinidae			I		1			
89	Common Iora	Aegithina tiphia	LC	R	I	S	0	1			
		Family-La	niidae			•					
90	Brown Shrike	Lanius cristatus	LC	WM	С	S	1	1			
91	Long-Tailed Shrike	Lanius schach	LC	R	С	S	1	1			
92	Grey-backed shrike	Lanius tephronotus	LC	WM	С	S	0	1			
		Family-Die	cruridae								
93	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	Dicrurus remifer	LC	WM	С	S	0	1			
94	Hair-crested Drongo	Dicrurus hottentottus	LC	WM	С	M	0	1			
95	Black Drongo	Dicrurus macrocercus	LC	R	С	M	1	1			
96	Ashy Drongo	Dicrurus leucophaeus	LC	LM	С	M	1	1			
97	Bronzed Drongo	Dicrurus aeneus	LC	R	С	S	1	1			
		Family-O	riolidae								
98	Indian Golden Oriole	Oriolus kundoo	LC	LM	О	M	1	1			
99	Black-naped Oriole	Oriolus chinensis	LC	LM	O	M	1	1			
100	Black-hooded Oriole	Oriolus xanthornus	LC	R	О	M	1	1			
		Family-Mor	narchidae								
101	Indian Paradise- flycatcher	Terpsiphone paradisi	LC	R	I	S	1	1			
		Family-Co	orvidae								
102	Rufous Treepie	Dendrocitta vagabunda	LC	R	О	M	1	1			
103	Large-billed Crow	Corvus macrorhynchos	LC	R	О	M	1	1			
_								_			

House Crow Corvus splendens Family-P Cinereous Tit Parus cinereus	LC aridae LC	R	0	M	1	1				
Cinereous Tit Parus cinereus										
		R	О	S	1	0				
Family-Hiru	ındinidae		1	1						
Streak-throated Swallow Petrochelidon fluvicola	LC	WM	I	S	1	1				
Wire-tailed Swallow Hirundo smithii	LC	WM	I	S	1	1				
Barn Swallow Hirundo rustica	LC	WM	I	S	1	1				
Red-rumped Swallow Cecropis daurica	LC	R	I	S	1	1				
Family-Alaudidae										
Bengal Bushlark Mirafra assamica	LC	R	О	S	1	0				
Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark Eremopterix griseus	LC	LM	О	S	1	0				
Family-Pycr	nonotidae		•	•	•					
Red-whiskered Bulbul Pycnonotus jocosus	LC	R	О	S	1	1				
Red-vented Bulbul Pycnonotus cafer	LC	R	О	S	1	1				
Family-Cisticolidae										
Yellow-bellied Prinia Prinia flaviventris	LC	R	I	S	1	1				
Plain Prinia Prinia inornata	LC	R	I	S	1	1				
Zitting Cisticola Cisticola juncidis	LC	R	I	S	1	1				
Common Tailorbird Orthotomus sutorius	LC	R	I	S	1	1				
Family-Locustellidae										
Striated Grassbird Megalurus palustris	LC	R	I	M	1	0				
Pallas's grasshopper Locustella certhiola	LC	WM	I	S	0	1				
Family-Acros	cephalidae			1		ı				
Thick-billed Warbler Arundinax aedon	LC	WM	I	S	1	1				
Clamorous Reed- warbler Acrocephalus stentoreus	LC	WM	I	S	1	1				
Black-browed Reed Warbler Acrocephalus bistrigiceps	LC	WM	I	S	1	0				
Paddyfield Warbler Acrocephalus agricola	LC	WM	I	S	1	1				
Blyth's Reed Warbler	LC	WM	I	S	1	1				
Booted Warbler Iduna caligata	LC	WM	I	S	1	1				
Family-Phyll	loscopidae									
Common Chiffchaff Phylloscopus collybita	LC	WM	I	S	1	1				
Yellow-browed Warbler Phylloscopus inornatus	LC	WM	I	S	1	1				
Dusky Warbler Phylloscopus fuscatus	LC	WM	I	S	0	1				
Tickell's Leaf Warbler Phylloscopus affinis	LC	WM	I	S	0	1				
Hume's Leaf Warbler Phylloscopus humei	LC	WM	I	S	0	1				
Greenish Warbler Phylloscopus trochiloides	LC	WM	I	S	1	1				
Green-crowned Warbler Phylloscopus burkii	LC	WM	I	S	0	1				
Family-Leio	trichidae									
Jungle Babbler Turdoides striata	LC	R	О	M	1	1				
Family-Zost	teropidae		1	1						

134	Oriental White-eye	Zosterops palpebrosus	LC	R	О	S	0	1		
Family-Sturnidae										
135	Jungle Myna	Acridotheres fuscus	LC	R	0	S	1	1		
136	Common Myna	Acridotheres tristis	LC	R	O	S	1	1		
137	Asian Pied Starling	Gracupica contra	LC	R	O	S	1	1		
138	Chestnut-tailed Starling	Sturnia malabarica	LC	R	О	S	1	1		
139	Orange-headed Thrush	Geokichla citrina	LC	R	I	S	1	1		
140	Scaly Thrush	Zoothera dauma	LC	SM	I	S	1	0		
141	Tickell's Thrush	Turdus unicolor	LC	WM	I	S	0	1		
Family-Muscicapidae										
142	Bluethroat	Cyanecula svecica	LC	WM	I	S	1	1		
143	Siberian Rubythroat	Calliope calliope	LC	WM	I	S	1	1		
144	Oriental Magpie-robin	Copsychus saularis	LC	R	I	S	1	1		
145	Black Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruros	LC	WM	О	S	1	1		
146	Common Stonechat	Saxicola torquatus	LC	R	I	S	1	1		
147	Brown-breasted Flycatcher	Muscicapa muttui	LC	WM	Ι	S	1	0		
148	Taiga Flycatcher	Ficedula albicilla	LC	WM	I	S	1	1		
149	Verditer Flycatcher	Eumyias thalassinus	LC	WM	I	S	1	1		
150	Blue-throated blue Flycatcher	Cyornis rubeculoides	LC	SM	I	S	0	1		
Family-Chloropseidae										
151	Jerdon's Leafbird	Chloropsis jerdoni	LC	R	О	S	0	1		
		Family-Di	caeidae							
152	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	Dicaeum erythrorhynchos	LC	R	О	S	1	1		
		Family-Nect	ariniidae							
153	Purple-rumped Sunbird	Leptocoma zeylonica	LC	R	О	S	1	1		
154	Purple Sunbird	Cinnyris asiaticus	LC	R	N	S	1	1		
155	Little Spiderhunter	Arachnothera longirostra	LC	WM	0	S	0	1		
		Family-Pas	sseridae	1	•	•	•	•		
156	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	LC	R	О	S	1	1		
		Family-Plo	oceidae							
157	Baya Weaver	Ploceus philippinus	LC	R	G	S	1	1		
		Family-Est	rildidae							
158	Indian Silverbill	Euodice malabarica	LC	R	G	S	1	1		
159	Red Avadavat	Amandava amandava	LC	LM	G	S	1	1		
160	Scaly-breasted Munia	Lonchura punctulata	LC	R	G	S	1	1		
161	Tricoloured Munia	Lonchura malacca	LC	R	G	S	1	1		
162	Chestnut Munia	Lonchura atricapilla	LC	R	G	S	1	1		
		Family-Mot	acillidae		T	1	,	r		
163	Western Yellow Wagtail	Motacilla flava	LC	WM	О	S	1	1		
164	Citrine Wagtail	Motacilla citreola	LC	WM	С	S	1	1		

165	Forest Wagtail	Dendronanthus indicus	LC	LM	I	S	1	1
166	Grey Wagtail	Motacilla cinerea	LC	WM	I	S	1	0
167	White Wagtail	Motacilla alba	LC	WM	I	S	1	1
168	White-browed Wagtail	Motacilla maderaspatensis	LC	R	I	S	1	1
169	Richard's Pipit	Anthus richardi	LC	WM	I	S	1	0
170	Paddyfield Pipit	Anthus rufulus	LC	R	I	S	1	1
171	Olive-backed Pipit	Anthus hodgsoni	LC	LM	О	S	1	1

[Note: IUCN Status: LC- least concern; NT- near-threatened (IUCN, 2011); PM- passage migrant; R- resident; SM- summer migrant; WV- winter migrant; LM- local migrant; V- vagrant; I-insectivores, IV- invertivore, G-granivores, N-nectarivores, F-frugivores, O-omnivores, C-carnivores; 1-Present; 0- Absent; Y1- Year 2019-20; Y2- Year 2020-21]

4. CONCLUSION

From our study we have seen that the diversity and richness of birds in this park continuously increasing because the Rajarhat area outside the Ecopark continuously shrinking due to rapid urbanisation. This highlights the importance of urban parks as the conservation strategy for the birds. That is why we need to increase such type of urban parks within the city.

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Authors' contributions:

Lina Chatterjee¹ – Planning, execution, data collection, analysis and photography of study

Tarak Samanta² – Execution of field work, data collection and analysis of study

Arjan Basu Roy3*- Planning and guidance of the study

Saswati Sinha⁴ and Sumana Besra⁵ - Data collection, documentation of study

Ethical approval

Avifaunal diversity in Ecopark, West Bengal, India was observed in the study. The Animal ethical guidelines are followed in the study for species observation & identification.

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Conflicts of interests

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interests.

Data and materials availability

All data associated with this study are present in the paper.

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